IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 12, line 14 and ending at page 13, line 14 as follows:

--Consider a polling interval (a, b) specified in units of seconds, where the dial control MIB in a gateway is polled at the times a and b. Let I be the set of all dial peers on the gateway. Let ~~*(i)~~ δ(i) = 1 if dial-peer i is a dial peer on the PSTN-side, and 0 if the dial peer is on the IP-side. The indicator function ~~*()~~ δ( ) is derived from the dial peer configuration information. An estimate of the carried traffic in the time interval (a, b) is then given by

$$C = \sum_{i \in I} \delta(i)(CT(i,b) - CT(i,a)) / (b - a) \qquad (1).$$

designated as step 501 in Figure 5. This estimate becomes more accurate as (b-a) is made larger, inasmuch as a smaller proportion of the calls will then straddle the polling times a and b. Assuming that the offered calls arrive according to a Poisson process, which is a reasonable assumption to make in trunk traffic engineering (and is an assumption underlying the Erlang-B formula), an estimate for the GoS in the time interval (a, b) is given by G = Erlang(B, Δ), where B is the total number of ISDN B channels on the public switched telephone network side of the gateway, Δ is the offered traffic load, as above, and Erlang(B, Δ) is the well-known Erlang-B formula, which gives the grade of service, or proportion of calls blocked and lost, if the number of channels available, B, and the offered traffic load (usually given for the busy hour, and also known

as the Busy Hour Traffic, or BHT) are known. Since the actual offered traffic load is unknown, one may also state the offered traffic in terms of a calculable quantity, C:

$\Delta(1-G) = C$ (2).--